

EX-1259

Doc. No. 6256 A

Page 1

Affidavit of Otto Kuehn dated 1 Jan. 1942.

Honolulu, T.H.
January 1, 1942

I, OTTO KUEHN, make the following statement to J. STERLING ADAMS and GEORGE E. ALLEN, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, knowing same to be such. No threats, inducements or promises of any kind have been made to me. I make this statement freely and voluntarily, of my own free will.

I, OTTO KUEHN, was born on July 25, 1895, at Berlin, Germany. In April, 1913, I enlisted in the German Navy, as a Cadet, on the training cruiser, HERTHA, at Flensburg, Germany. After serving my training period, I was a midshipman on the German cruiser, BLUCHER, on which I served in the war until January 24, 1915, at which time I was captured by the British following a naval engagement in which the BLUCHER was sunk. I remained in a British camp, as a prisoner of war, until January of 1918, at which time, during an exchange of prisoners, I was sent to Holland, where I remained for the duration of the war. Following the armistice, I returned to Berlin and studied architecture for three months. Following this, I again entered naval service, as a lieutenant aboard the WITTELSBACH, the mother ship of a minesweeper flotilla. I continued this navy service for an additional six months, following which I was released and placed in the Naval Reserve Corps. I then took up the study of medicine at the University of Berlin and at the University of Munich, continuing this for a period of one and one half years. During this time, 1920, I married my present wife, FRIEDEL, in Munich. Shortly before my marriage, I purchased a 500-ton sail freighter, which operated between Finland and Rotterdam. My father had previously left me an inheritance of about \$50,000 cash, as well as a number of houses and government bonds. The sail freighter, known as the "ANTARES," ran on a reef, after which I sold the boat for about \$2,000.00

In about 1921, I began working in Berlin with "SIEMENS," a machinery concern engaged in the manufacture of heavy motors, etc. I continued in this employment, serving as plant protection man, for about one year, following which I entered training with the same company to learn the business, and continued in this up until 1923. I then operated a manufacturing and distributing business of sparkling water and lemonade in Stettin, Germany, operating less than a year. Afterwards, I returned to Berlin and was employed as an inspector with "POMMERSCHE MEIEREIEN", which business consisted in dairy products, etc. I continued in this work up until 1928, but before discontinuing this employment, about 1927, I entered into the coffee importing business in Berlin in partnership with one OVERACK. My position was Sales Manager, and I continued the operation of the same business up until my departure from Germany in 1935.

My first contact with the Nazi Party was attendance at a meeting called by HITLER in Kiel, Germany, in 1930. HITLER spoke at the meeting, which I attended with my son, LEOPOLD. Following the meeting, and on that same day, I enlisted as a member of the Nazi Party, and influenced my son to join the party also at the same time. I did not become active in the party until 1932, when Mr. SUNKEL, district leader of the party at Kiel, advised me to go with REINHOLD HEYDRICH to Munich and to see a person, name unrecalled, who later became chief of police at Munich, about securing a job with the party. SUNKEL brought HEYDRICH by my home, and HEYDRICH and I took the night train, together, to Munich, after my having advanced HEYDRICH about a one-hundred-mark loan. Upon reaching Munich, HEYDRICH and I went to the City Hall Restaurant, to have a cup of coffee. HEYDRICH excused himself, stating he was going to see the person to whom SUNKEL had referred us, the party who later became chief of police at Munich, and it later developed he was given a position by this person, which turned out later to be chief of the German Gestapo system, working under HEINRICH HIMMLER, the head of the entire German police. At the time SUNKEL had sent us both to meet with this individual in Munich, he had indicated one or more positions were open and it is quite possible the position given to HEYDRICH was the one I, too, was being considered for. If such a position had been offered me at that time, I would unhesitatingly have accepted it.

HEYDRICH returned after about four hours to the City Hall Restaurant, where I was waiting in the company of the individual, whose name I have forgotten, who later became chief of police in Munich, and I accompanied them to HEINRICH HIMMLER's home, where I spoke with HIMMLER for may be half an hour regarding Communism and the means which should be adopted in order to eradicate it from Germany, following which HEYDRICH came to me and said that HIMMLER did not like me and it would be best for me to return to Berlin, which I did. Shortly after that, I received word from SUNKEL that I was to be assigned to work in Altona, Germany, for the party, as an investigator for the party to determine the identity of those individuals who were Communists and ascertain who was pro-Nazi in the Altona Police Department and residents of that vicinity. I engaged in this occupation for about six months, toward the end of which time I made a report on the chief of police in Altona, who was a party member, to the effect that he was immoral in his private life, and shortly thereafter, following some other minor troubles, I was advised that my services were no longer required, so I

returned to Berlin and my coffee business.

While in Berlin, a Jewish friend of mine, PAULSEN, came to my home and some individuals notified the party of this occurrence. They then told me to leave the Nazi Party, and I was later arrested by the police when I went to the office of a Nazi Party official to request a hearing. I was held by the police for two weeks, then placed in a concentration camp for four weeks. During this time I was not questioned. OTTO STRASSER was in this same concentration camp. During the time I was confined to the camp, my wife, FRIEDEL, and son, LEOPOLD, and Mr. BRUCKER were working for me among members of the party and I was released. At that time my son, LEOPOLD, was a stormtrooper in the party and my wife was working for the Nazi Welfare Department. About three months later, I was again arrested by the police on a charge of having attended a meeting between HITLER and VON PAPPEN at Coeln, and having taken pictures of this meeting and made a report of it. I was taken into the German courts and proved my alibi that I had never been in Coeln during this time, and was released. All of this occurred during the year 1933.

I returned to my coffee business but business was constantly going down and down and it was impossible for me to obtain re-orders and additional business, as I was no longer a member of the Nazi Party, and during the year 1934 I wrote several articles for the newspapers and magazines on the Far East, their culture and politics, and in April, 1935, I decided to go to the Orient in order to study the Japanese language. I sailed from Bremen, Germany, in April of 1935, on the SS STUTTGART. I arrived in New York, where I stayed for six days, took a train across the country to San Francisco, where I went to the German Consulate and asked for the names of some German individuals in Honolulu whom I could contact. They gave me the name of Dr. ARTHUR HOERLMANN. I sailed from San Francisco on the TATUTA MARU, in company of my wife, who had been with me since I left Germany. The balance of my family had remained in Germany. On reaching Honolulu, I got in touch with Dr. HOERLMANN, and he advised that I stay at the Brookland Hotel in Honolulu. I stayed there for three weeks, and then sailed to Japan, on the ASAMA MARU, with my wife. Upon reaching Japan, we went from Yokohama to Tokyo, to the Imperial Hotel, where I contacted Professor HISAMATSU, of the Imperial University, relative to the study of the Japanese language. My wife and I traveled on to Shanghai then, and she continued on to Germany.

I did not start to study the Japanese language at this time, but returned to Honolulu on the CHICHIBU MARU.

My original idea in wanting to learn the Japanese language was so that I could return to Germany and teach in the universities there. I had originally planned that my wife and children would stay in Germany. However, when I decided to come to Honolulu to study the language, we thought it best that she and the children join me here.

When I returned to Honolulu, I again stayed at the Brookland Hotel in 1935, until March of 1936. During this time I was joined by my daughter, RUTH KUEHN, and son, EBERHARD KUEHN, in December of 1935. During the time I resided at the Brookland Hotel, I met a Lieutenant KENNEDY, a submarine officer in the United States Navy. I also met FRANCESCO LOMBARDO during this time. Lieutenant KENNEDY introduced me to Lieutenant NEW, also a United States Navy submarine officer, who he stated wanted to learn to speak the German language. Lieutenant NEW also introduced me to a Lieutenant Commander DURGIN. Both Lieutenant NEW and DURGIN were interested in obtaining a job as Assistant Naval Attache in Berlin. Lieutenant Commander DURGIN received the appointment. I also met SPENCER WARNER, a Commander at the Naval Air Station, Pearl Harbor, during 1936. In March of 1936, I rented a home at 2369 East Manoa Road, Honolulu, T.H., and moved there with my daughter, RUTH, and son, EBERHARD, and was joined by my wife, FRIEDEL, and son, HANS, in April of 1936. During this time I was studying the Japanese language at the University of Hawaii.

During May of 1936, I rented a home at Lanikai Beach from a Mr. GRUNE. About June, 1936, I made a trip to Tokyo, to continue my Japanese language studies, and during the time I was gone my family moved to the Lanikai Beach home permanently. I returned to Honolulu from Tokyo, where I had studied at the Japanese language school for three months, about September, 1936. I continued my Japanese language studies at the Japanese language School in Kailua, under Mr. IKENO, the principal of that school. He gave me private tutoring at his home.

During 1936 and 1937, I met a Major RODNEY ROBERTS, of the 64th Coast Artillery, and through him I met Major HART, of the Quartermaster's Corps. I had also met a Lieutenant HAROLD LINDSAY, a submarine officer of the United States Navy, at the Brookland Hotel. These individuals visited me at my home on various occasions. I was also friendly with ARTHUR LUHR, a dentist in Honolulu, and Mr. VAN ORT, and Mr. KINDHOREN. I also met CARL

BASLER, about 1938, through my children's taking music lessons from his wife.

During 1938, I purchased the Modern Steel Furniture Company, which I operated for eight or nine months, which I finally turned over to a trustee after losing about \$15,000.00. The only other employment I have had in Honolulu was about June, 1941, when I went to work as a freight checker for the Honolulu Iron Works, which job I held for six weeks and quit as the work was too hard. I have since attempted to obtain a position with HAROLD CASTLE, through FRANZ MAIN of the Hawaiian Trust Company, with no success.

With regard to the income which I have been able to derive locally, I might state that in 1937 I leased eight acres of land from the Kaneohe Ranch Company, and since have sub-leased seven acres to a Japanese gardner. The other acre I use to raise fruits and vegetables for my own use. I also raise chickens at my Kalama residence, having about 200 at the present time. None of these operations are income-producing. My wife, FRIEDEL, operates the Kailua Beauty Shop, from which she derives an average income of approximately \$80.00 a month. This business was originally opened in June, 1940.

Other friends I have in Honolulu, not previously mentioned, are as follows: MARIO VALDASTRI, a regular acquaintance, with whom my wife and I frequently play bridge, Dr. E. A. STEPHENS, Kaneohe Territorial Hospital, Kaneohe, Oahu, who prior to his divorce was a frequent visitor in my home, a slight acquaintance with Dr. MARQUIS STEVENS, Dr. and Mrs. ARTHUR HOMMANN, who were close associates up until the past two years, HENRY B. WOLTER, better known to me as HEINE, a neighbor at Lanikai through whom I first met HEINZ FLOENJES, representative of the Roehling Steel Works, a German firm, stationed in Tokyo, Japan, from whom I have since received some correspondence. Dr. HOMBERG, also a representative of the Roehling Steel Works at Tokyo, Japan, first became known to my family through RUTH, who met him in 1937, while en route to Japan on a Japanese vessel. Since that time, Dr. HOMBERG has visited Honolulu on two occasions, once in early 1938, at which time he occupied my Lanikai Beach residence, for two to three weeks, and again in September, 1938, when he stopped over only for a night on his way back to Japan.

Regarding the monies which I have received from time to time from outside sources, I wish to make the following statements: At the time I left Germany in 1935, I was only permitted to carry about ten marks with me. I have been unable since to get any of my monies out of Germany and the other members of my family were also unable to bring out additional funds. About 1918, during the first World War, I had opened a small account in a Rotterdam bank. Afterwards, during the period I owned and operated the sailing freighter ANTARES I deposited funds received from the operation of the vessel in this same bank in Rotterdam. In 1934 my Aunt ELSE SVENDSON, resident in Sweden, transferred to me about \$35,000.00 as my share of the inheritance which I would have received later, which money was deposited in an Amsterdam bank. During the years 1936, 1937 and 1938, I received money transfers totaling about \$30,000.00 from these accounts through the Bishop National Bank, Honolulu. I have been unable to get any additional funds from Holland since 1938. From 1938 to the spring of 1940, I received no additional funds from the outside and as a result was forced to sell one of my wife's homes at Kalama as well as mortgage my wife's other Kalama residence and Lanakai residence. I had previously acquired these three pieces of property during 1937.

In the spring of 1940 my wife, FRIEDEL, planned a trip to Japan in order to make arrangements with Dr. HOMBERG of the German steel firm, ROEHLING STEEL WORKS, Tokyo, Japan, for further funds. At that time she borrowed money from the bank on Dr. MAURICE CORDON'S signature. My wife made arrangements with Dr. HOMBERG to transfer her property in Germany to him for a consideration of \$40,000.00. However, he was to first have an inquiry made in Germany to determine the value of the property and arrive at the exact figure, but in the meantime he advanced my wife \$6,000.00 on account. She brought the \$6,000.00 in cash with her on her person. Upon reaching Honolulu my wife told me that Dr. HOMBERG had promised to send more money after the lapse of five months. About five months later, around September, 1940, an additional \$10,000.00 in cash was brought by a Mr. KAI, purser aboard the CHICHIEU MARU from Dr. HOMBERG. My wife had previously made the acquaintance of Mr. KAI while on board the HAKUSA MARU on a trip from Shanghai to Germany in 1936. Mr. KAI, upon reaching Honolulu, telephoned me and then brought the money to my Kalama residence. The money was made up entirely of American currency.

In October, 1941, following the arrival of the TATUTA MARU at Honolulu

from Japan, a Japanese employee of this vessel called in person at my Kalama residence and delivered to me a package enclosed in cardboard which contained \$14,000.00 in \$100.00 bills. At the time the package was delivered by this Japanese he remarked that same was from Dr. HOMBERG in Japan. The name of this Japanese is unknown to me and I had not seen him before or since. The money was afterwards given by me to my wife and I do not know where she has it hidden. However, we at no time have deposited these amounts in the banks in Honolulu, except to carry a small account.

During our residence in Hawaii, my step-son, LEOPOLD, has continued to reside and work in the Nazi Party in Berlin, Germany. He presently is employed under GOEBBELS, Minister of Propaganda. There has always been a very close relationship between LEOPOLD and my wife. Therefore she has been insistent on supplying him with foods and a monthly allowance of 50 marks. In the past, shipments of food have been made through FORTRA, INC. in New York City, and the monthly allowance was sent through the Bishop National Bank until June, 1941, when the freezing order went into effect.

I talked to Mr. LOW of the Bishop National Bank several times and asked him if he would help me, if there was any legal way he could send money to my son, so Mr. LOW wrote to New York and got an answer that there was no chance of sending money. Mr. LOW told me the only chance would be to send pesos to a friend in South America and this friend could send the pesos to Germany and we found somebody in South America, whose name I have forgotten, that my wife wrote to but never received an answer in an attempt to transmit money to LEOPOLD via South America.

About the first part of November, 1941, after talking the matter over with my wife, FRIEDEL, I went to the Japanese Consulate at Honolulu and asked them to send money to my son, LEOPOLD, in Germany through the Yokohama Specie Bank. They advised me at this time that they would inquire at the Yokohama Specie Bank to see if this was possible. I spoke to one of the Vice Consuls at this time, his name I do not recall. This was my first visit to the Japanese Consulate since the summer of 1940 when I had been to see a member of the Consulate staff to find if it would be possible to send a large package of food on a Japanese liner to my son, LEOPOLD, in Germany via Japan and Russia. I was advised at this time to make inquiry at the Japanese Chamber of Commerce above the Yokohama Specie Bank, which I did and they informed me that I could send only a one-pound package.

About two or three days after my first visit to the ~~Consulate~~ ^{Consulate} in November of 1941, I returned and this time I spoke to the man sitting behind the large desk in the back of the room, to the left of the entrance of the Consulate. He and I went across the hall into the second room on the right from the front of the Consulate. At that time he refused to send any money to my son and I offered to assist him and the Consulate in obtaining information that they might be interested in. He asked me if I know how many ships were in Hawaiian waters and I told him I could find out. Then I left the Consulate and went home and after three or four days returned to the Japanese Consulate, at which time I spoke to the same man and KITA, the Consul himself, in that same room, the second one on the right from the front of the Consulate. At that time I made suggestions to them stating that I had a short-wave transmitter and could send messages for them if they so desired and I also outlined a system of signalling that could be used in order to furnish information relative to the types of ships in Pearl Harbor and those that had left. This system of signalling contained fifteen sets of signals. These signals were to have been given by a light in my home at Lanakai or Kalama which could have been seen out at sea by a submarine, as follows: One light between 6 and 7 meant battle fleet in harbor; one light between 7 and 8 meant scouting force in harbor; one light between 8 and 9 meant aircraft carriers in harbor; one light between 9 and 10 meant battle fleet prepared to leave; one light between 10 and 11 meant scouting force prepared to leave; one light between 11 and 12 meant aircraft carriers prepared to leave; one light between 12 and 1 meant battle fleet left between one and two days ago; one light between 1 and 2 meant scouting force left one to two days ago; two lights between 6 and 7 p.m. meant aircraft carriers left one to two days ago; two lights between 7 and 8 p.m. meant battle fleet left three to four days ago; two lights between 8 and 9 p.m. meant scouting force left three to four days ago; two lights between 9 and 10 p.m. meant aircraft carriers left three to four days ago; two lights between 10 and 11 p.m. meant battle fleet left five to six days ago; two lights between 11 and 12 midnight meant scouting force left five to six days ago; two lights between 12 midnight and 1 a.m. meant aircraft carriers left five to six days ago.

This same set of signals could have been sent by means of linen on the clothes line at my Lanakai home, one sheet between 6 and 7 a.m. in daylight meaning battle fleet in harbor; one sheet between 7 and 8 a.m. meaning scouting force in harbor; one sheet between 8 and 9 a.m. meaning aircraft carriers in harbor; one sheet between 9 and

10 a.m. meaning battle fleet prepared to leave; one sheet between 10 and 11 a.m. meaning scouting force prepared to leave; one sheet between 11 a.m. and 12 noon meaning aircraft carriers prepared to leave; one sheet between 12 noon and 1 p.m. meaning battle fleet left one to two days ago; one sheet between 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. meaning scouting force left one to two days ago; two sheets on line between 6 a.m. and 7 a.m. meaning aircraft carriers left one to two days ago; two sheets on line between 7 a.m. and 8 a.m. meaning battle fleet left three to four days ago; two sheets on line between 8 a.m. and 9 a.m. meaning scouting force left three to four days ago; two sheets on line between 9 a.m. and 10 a.m. meaning aircraft carriers left three to four days ago; two sheets on line between 10 a.m. and 11 a.m. meaning battle fleet left five to six days ago; two sheets on line between 11 a.m. and 12 noon meaning scouting force left five to six days ago; two sheets on line between 12 noon and 1 p.m. meaning aircraft carriers left five to six days ago.

They told me at that time that this system of communication was too complicated and it would be necessary for me to simplify it. I went home. One or two days prior to the time I submitted this first set of signals I had ridden by Pearl Harbor and there were very few boats in the harbor at that time. About three days later I went back to the Consulate with a simplified system of signalling, on what I think was December 2, 1941. This set of signals contained only eight combinations, as follows: No. 1 meaning battle fleet prepared to leave; No. 2 meaning scouting force prepared to leave; No. 3 meaning battle fleet left one to three days ago; No. 4 meaning scouting force left one to three days ago; No. 5 meaning aircraft carriers left one to three days ago; No. 6 meaning battle fleet left four to six days ago; No. 7 meaning scouting force left four to six days ago; No. 8 meaning aircraft carriers left four to six days ago. These signals were to be given as follows from my Lanakai home: One light between 7 and 8 p.m. meaning No. 1; one light between 8 and 9 meaning No. 2; one light between 9 and 10 p.m. meaning No. 3; one light between 10 and 11 p.m. meaning No. 4; two lights between 7 and 8 p.m. meaning No. 5; two lights between 8 and 9 p.m. meaning No. 6, etc. These lights were to have been from a window or automobile lights. The same system could have been used with one piece of linen hung on the line at Lanakai between 8 and 9 a.m., meaning No. 1, one between 9 and 10 a.m. meaning No. 2; one between 10 and 11 a.m. meaning No. 3; one between 11 a.m. and 12 noon meaning No. 4; two pieces between 8 and 9 a.m. meaning No. 5; two pieces between 9 and 10 a.m. meaning No. 6, and so forth. It

was also arranged that a light in the skylight at my Kalama home between 7 and 8 p.m. would mean No.1; one between 8 and 9 p.m. would mean No.2; one between 9 and 10 p.m. would mean No.3 and 6; one between 10 and 11 p.m. would mean No.4 and 7; one between 11 and 12 p.m. (midnight) would mean Nos. 5 and 8.

It was also arranged that this same system of signalling could have been used with a star boat just off the mouth of Lanakai Beach between certain hours, a star on the sail or a star and a number on the sail meaning corresponding signals as those previously given, according to the time the boat was in that position. I do not recall the exact combinations that were to have been used to indicate each signal.

It was also arranged that on the KGMB Want-Ads program in the morning the signal could be effected to indicate numbers 3 and 6 if a Chinese rug was advertised for sale, Nos. 4 and 7 if a beauty parlor operator was advertised for; and a third type of advertisement which I do not recall would indicate numbers 5 and 8. It was also arranged that if it was impossible to give this system of signals, a garbage fire on Maui in a certain locality between certain hours would indicate the above number signals, such as a fire between the hours of 9 and 10 p.m. would mean signals 3 and 6, and so forth. In mentioning this latter plan I had in mind a locality previously described to me by a friend, CARL BASLER, where a number of vacant lots are located. I determined the exact locality of this area by reference to a map of Maui which showed the names of the two roads which border that locality and which names were mentioned in my recommended plan as bordering the area wherein the fire signals were to be effected.

It was also arranged that this same set of signals could be given by short wave radio and arrangements were made that if the Consulate desired to contact me they could do so by sending me a postcard signed "JIMMIE", to my Box No. 1476 at Honolulu.

This simplified set of signals was taken to the Consulate in an envelope by me about 8:30 in the morning. At the time I went to the Consulate I was accompanied by my wife, FRIEDEL, and while she remained in the car I went to the door and handed the envelope containing this set of signals and another envelope containing \$500.00, which was to be sent to my son LEOPOLD in Germany, to the Vice Consul whose name I do not recall. I had no conversation with him at this time but went back to my car and drove on into Honolulu.

I might point out that the plan outlined by me above and that submitted to the Japanese Consulate are probably not identical in every detail with those actually submitted, although the plans outlined above are basically the same as those submitted. Differences will probably appear in connection with the hours stated for the signals to be given.

On the same occasion that I transmitted this simplified system of signalling I had also advised the Consulate that there were seven battleships, six cruisers, two aircraft carriers, forty destroyers and twenty-seven submarines, or some similar figure, in Hawaiian waters. These figures were purely fictitious as far as I knew. This information was submitted in the same enveloped as the one containing the latter plans.

Following the submission of these latter plans to the Consulate I have had no further contact with any representatives of the Consulate to date, neither have I received any correspondence or telephone messages from such representatives. Apparently no effort was made by the Consulate to carry either of the proposed plans into effect through me.

I have never been to the Island of Maui nor have I ever seen the island nor purchased any property there. I never had a short-wave transmitter, and my Lanakai Beach house is rented to Army people. I might state that CARL BASLER had no knowledge of my plans submitted to the Japanese Consulate. As a matter of fact I have not seen him or his wife since they departed from Honolulu about September, 1941. Further, I have had no correspondence with them except for one letter received from Mrs. BASLER about October, 1941. I rented my Lanakai residence on November 1, 1941 to two couples, one an Army doctor, age about 30, and the other an employee with the Engineers, about the same age, both of whom had been transferred from Schofield Barracks to Kaneohe. I cannot recall the names of these individuals at the present time.

The above statement consisting of eleven pages has been read by me and I have signed each page individually and I certify the same to be true to the best of my knowledge and belief, and sign the same of my own free will.

/s/ Otto Kuehn

WITNESSES:

/s/ George E. Allen

George E. Allen, Special Agent

/s/ J. Sterling Adams

J. Sterling Adams, Special Agent

Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice,
Honolulu, T. H.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

C E R T I F I C A T E

I.P.S. No. 6256

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, James O. Richardson, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the United States Government in the following capacity:

Admiral, United States Navy, Retired, on duty in the Office of the
Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department, temporarily assigned to
duty with the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in connection
with the International Military Tribunal for the Far East.

I further certify that as such official I have custody of the documents hereto attached, namely: IPS Document No. 6256-A, consisting of 11 pages, dated January 1, 1942, and described as follows: "Affidavit of Otto Kuehn dated 1 January 1942," and IPS Document No. 6256-B, consisting of 5 pages, dated January 3, 1941 (1942), and described as follows: "Affidavit of Otto Kuehn dated January 3, 1941." I further certify that the attached records and documents are official documents of the United States Government, and that they are part of the official archives and files of the following-named Department: Office of the Chief of Naval Operations,
Navy Department, United States Government.

Witnessed this 14th day of
November 1946.

/s/ JAMES J. ROBINSON
Captain, USNR
#52853

/s/ JAMES O. RICHARDSON
Signature of Official

Admiral, U.S. Navy, Retired
Official Capacity

Ex. # 1260

Affidavit of Ott Kuehn

Doc. No. 6256 B

Page 1

affidavit of Ott Kuehn

Honolulu, T. H.
January 3, 1941 (1942)

I, Otto Kuehn, make the following voluntary statement to J. Sterling Adams and George E. Allen, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and who have informed me that I cannot be required to make a statement, further that anything I might say can be used against me in court.

In July of 1936, when I made a trip to Japan to study the Japanese language, on a Japanese boat I met a Baron KYOGOKU who was returning from England. KYOGOKU told me that he was one of the old noble Japanese families and was connected with the MITSUI family in Japan. Prior to his return from England, KYOGOKU had spent some time in Germany as well as England and he speaks both English and German fluently. When we left the boat in Yokohama, KYOGOKU asked me my address where I would be stopping and I told him the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo. He then stated that he would see me later on. Two or three days later KYOGOKU called on me at the Imperial Hotel. We spent the entire afternoon together, KYOGOKU showing me around Tokyo and I afterwards invited him for dinner at the Imperial Hotel.

I had previously told KYOGOKU that I had served in the German Navy as an officer during the World War and had recounted some of my experiences to him during that time. While we were eating dinner KYOGOKU began very tactfully to question me as to whether I would from time to time furnish him with information about Honolulu. This information, or whatever I was asked to do, was to be for the Japanese Government. I refused to have anything to do with the idea and KYOGOKU never mentioned the question any more. Although KYOGOKU never again attempted to get me to give information to the Japanese Government, he visited me quite often at the hotel and took me to his castle near Gifu and he also took me cormarent fishing near Gifu. We also went to the theater and some other places and had dinner together on occasions. On all of these occasions KYOGOKU and I were alone with the exception of one time when MR. SAITO, a doctor in one of the Japanese hospitals whom I had previously met in Honolulu through Mr. KUNITOMO, was with me at a time when KYOGOKU called on me and KYOGOKU took us to dinner.

During this time KYOGOKU often told me that if there was any favor or anything that he could do for me, that all I need do was to ask him and he would do it. I left Japan about October, 1936, following about

a three month visit. Before leaving Japan I obtained my quota visa for permanent residence in the United States. KYOGOKU went to the boat with me to bid me goodbye and at that time he reminded me that if he could ever do a favor for me he would be willing to do so. From the time we parted and when I returned to Honolulu, I heard nothing from KYOGOKU nor did I communicate with him in any way until 1940, with the possible exception of one Christmas card I received from him in 1936.

In the spring of 1940 my wife made a trip to Japan and returned with about \$6,000.00, which she had obtained from DR. WILHELM HOMBERG. Following her return to Honolulu and about four weeks later, I received a letter from Dr. HOMBERG advising me that it would be necessary for me to make some arrangements to get any additional funds out of Japan; that it was becoming too difficult and dangerous for him to do this. About three weeks after receipt of Dr. HOMBERG'S letter, I wrote him suggesting that he contact Baron KYOGOKU, an old friend of mine, and that KYOGOKU could assist us in sending the money from Japan to Honolulu. With this letter I sent a Duden (German) grammar dictionary, similar to a Webster dictionary. At the same time I retained a duplicate dictionary in my possession. In the letter to HOMBERG I explained that in future communications I would use a number code which would indicate the number of the page and the word from the top of the page denoting the word intended, such as if the word "money" appeared on page 210 of the dictionary and was the sixth word down from the top, to indicate the word "money" I would send the numbers "210-6." This letter and its contents, the dictionary, were sent by me from Honolulu through Mr. KAI, purser on the KAMAKURA MARU, whom I had known in the past and who had previously brought presents from HOMBERG to my daughter. This message was sent through Mr. KAI during July, 1940.

I received no further communication from HOMBERG until September, 1940, at which time Mr. KAI telephoned me at my Kalama residence and asked me to meet him in front of the U. S. office in Honolulu. I did so and he gave me a package of money containing \$10,000.00. At the same time Mr. KAI gave me a slip of paper which instructed me not to write to Dr. HOMBERG but rather to address my letters or communications to Baron KYOGOKU at a post office box number in Tokyo.

During July, 1941, shortly after the freeze order went into effect and I was given to understand that each alien must submit a list of all of their property, I contacted a Vice Consul at the Japanese

Consulate, Honolulu, as Mr. KITA, the Consul, was not there. My purpose in doing so was to send a message to HOMBERG through KYOGOKU in the pre-arranged manner. I had prepared a brief message in the coded form mentioned above which in substance read: "Please send balance as soon as possible." At first the Vice Consul was suspicious and reluctant about sending my message but I explained as follows: I told the Vice Consul I was acting for the Japanese Government and that I had an important message to go through to BARON KYOGOKU, an important official in the Japanese Government at Tokyo. I told the Vice Consul that I needed the money before October 29 so that I could make my statement of property under the Foreign Funds Law and so that I could include this amount in my statement of property holdings as required by the foreign funds division in order that no questions would be asked at a later date relative to my source of income and how I came into possession of these monies. I intentionally gave him the impression that the money I was to get from Baron KYOGOKU was as compensation for services I had rendered for the Japanese Government. The Vice Consul agreed to send my message to KYOGOKU at this time.

After two or three weeks I came back and spoke to the Vice Consul and asked him if he had gotten an answer or any money as yet. He said no, so I again returned about three weeks later and he still said no. At that time I made arrangements with the Vice Consul that when he heard from Japan regarding the money or got an answer that he should send me a post card to my box signed "JIMMIE" and he said for me not to come too often to the Consulate.

I did not contact the Consulate again nor did I receive any post card until one afternoon in the very end of October, just after the first Japanese boat came to Honolulu, a young Japanese man came to my home in Kalama and he told my son that he wanted to see me. I was in the back working in my garden. My son came and advised me he was there and I went around. He very brusquely asked me if I was OTTO KUTTM and I said "Yes," and he said, "I have something for you from Dr. HOMBERG," so I took him back to my little garden house where he gave me a package and a letter and I asked him if he had any other information for me and he said no. I opened the letter first and in the letter was a sheet of paper written in English asking if I had a short-wave transmitter and if I would be willing to make a test at a certain stated time which was on a night several nights later, on a certain wave length. This letter was typewritten

and had no name on it. He gave me a sheet of paper and an envelope and I wrote on the sheet of paper that I was unable to make the test. I was quite nervous and put it in the envelope and gave it to him. I asked him if he knew what was in the package and he said no. I asked him if he wanted a receipt for the package and he said no, and he then left and I opened the package and counted the money. There were \$14,000.00 in the package, mostly in new \$100.00 bills, some \$20.00 bills. I think that this was a contact KYOGOKU was trying to make with me through this letter. As soon as he left I tore up the sheet of paper asking me to make this radio test and burned it up.

It was about a week after this, and after the TAIYO MARU had sailed from Honolulu, that I again contacted the Japanese Consulate and talked to the Vice Consul and asked him to send some money to my son, LEOPOLD, in Germany. He said that he did not think it could be done and I suggested that he take it up with the Yokohama Specie Bank and I would come back two or three days later.

I went back and spoke to the Vice Consul about three days later, at which time he asked me what information I could give him about the United States Fleet and how many ships were in the harbor. He also asked me if I knew which part of the Pacific the United States Fleet usually went in on their maneuvers and how long they would be out. I told him that I could tell him how many ships there were in the harbor but that I could not tell him where the fleet was or when it would be back. He suggested that I work out a set of signals so that we could let the Japanese Fleet know how many ships were in the harbor, how many were prepared to leave and how many had already left for Japan. I told him that I could do all this.

I think that sometime between my previous contact and this time when he asked me for information about the fleet and suggested I prepare the set of signals that he had contacted KYOGOKU or someone in Japan about me. He appeared to me to be very glad to have me in his office and to have me do something for him.

About three or four days later I went back to the Japanese Consulate and showed him a set of signals containing fifteen numbers, each one of which was to indicate a certain situation, as to how many ships were in the harbor, how many prepared to leave, how many had left, whether they were battle fleet, scouting fleet or aircraft carriers, exactly as previously told by me to Special Agents Adams and Allen

in my statement of January 1, 1942. He told me at this time that the system was too complicated. During this visit KITA was present in the room. I did all of my talking with the Vice Consul who would speak in Japanese with KITA, the Consul, who would in turn speak in Japanese to the Vice Consul and then the Vice Consul would speak with me in English. They said that this system was too complicated and requested me to make a simpler method of signals, which I said I would do.

On Tuesday, December 2, 1941, I went back and took them two envelopes, one containing the money to be sent to my son and the other containing the simplified system of signals as described by me in my previous statement to Special Agents ADAMS and ALLEN dated January 1, 1942, and also I had written at this time some information as to the number and various types of ships in Hawaiian waters, as also set forth in that statement. I handed these two envelopes to the Vice Consul and he asked me to come in and said he would like to talk with me but I told him that it was all written out and there was no need to and turned around and went back to my car and went on into town.

I have read the above statement consisting of five pages and certify that the same is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ Otto Kuehn
Otto Kuehn

WITNESSES:

/s/ J. Sterling Adams
J. Sterling Adams, Special Agent

/s/ George F. Allen
George F. Allen, Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Honolulu, T. H.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

C E R T I F I C A T E

I.P.S. No. 6256

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, James O. Richardson, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the United States Government in the following capacity:

Admiral, United States Navy, Retired, on duty in the Office of the
Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department, temporarily assigned to
duty with the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in connection
with the International Military Tribunal for the Far East.

I further certify that as such official I have custody of the documents hereto attached, namely: IPS Document No. 6256-A, consisting of 11 pages, dated January 1, 1942, and described as follows: "Affidavit of Otto Kuehn dated 1 January 1942," and IPS Document No. 6256-B, consisting of 5 pages, dated January 3, 1941 (1942), and described as follows: "Affidavit of Otto Kuehn dated January 3, 1941." I further certify that the attached records and documents are official documents of the United States Government, and that they are part of the official archives and files of the following-named Department: Office of the Chief of Naval Operations,
Navy Department, United States Government.

Witnessed this 14th day of
November 1946.

/s/ JAMES J. ROBINSON
Captain, USNR
#52853

/s/ JAMES O. RICHARDSON
Signature of Official

Admiral, U.S. Navy, Retired
Official Capacity

Ex. # 1261

Japanese Messages Concerning Military
Installations, Ship Movements, etc. (Page 22-24)

From: Honolulu (Kita).
To: Tokyo.
3 December 1941

#245 (In 2 parts, complete)

(Military secret)

From Ichiro Fuji to the Chief of #3 Section of Military
Staff Headquarters.

1. I wish to change my method of communicating by signals
to the following:

I. Arrange the eight signals in three columns as follows:

<u>Meaning</u>		<u>Signal</u>
Battleship divisions including scouts and screen units	: Preparing to sortie.	1
A number of carriers	: Preparing to sortie.	2
Battleship divisions	: All departed between 1st and 3rd	3
Carriers	: Several departed between 1st and 3rd	4
Carriers	: All departed between 1st and 3rd	5
Battleship divisions	: All departed between 4th and 6th	6
Carriers	: Several departed between 4th and 6th.	7
Carriers	: All departed between 4th and 6th	8

2. Signals

I. Lanikai* Beach. House will show lights during the night as follows:

	<u>Signal</u>
One light between 8 and 9 p. m.	1
" " " 9 and 10 p. m.	2
" " " 10 and 11 p. m.	3
" " " 11 and 12 p. m.	4

II.

Two lights	" 12 and 1 a. m.	5
" "	" 1 and 2 a. m.	6
" "	" 2 and 3 a. m.	7
" "	" 3 and 4 a. m.	8

(Part 2)

III. Lanikai * Bay, during daylight.

If there is a "star" on the head of the sail of the Star Boat it indicates signals 1, 2, 3, or 4.

If there is a "star" and a Roman numeral III it indicates signal 5, 6, 7, or 8.

IV. Lights in the attic window of Kalama House** will indicate the following:

<u>Times</u>	<u>Signal</u>
1900-2000	3
2000-2100	4
2100-2200	5
2200-2300	6
2300-2400	7
0000-0100	8

V. K. G. M. C.*** Want Ads

A. Chinese rug etc. for sale, apply P. O. box 1476 indicates signal 3 or 6

B. CHIC..CO farm etc. apply P. O. box 1476 indicates signal 4 or 7.

C. Beauty operator wanted etc. apply P. O. box 1476 indicates signal 5 or 8

3. If the above listed signals and wireless messages cannot be made from Oahu, then on Maui Island, 6 miles to the northward of Kula Sanatorium **** at a point halfway between Lower Kula Road and Haleakala Road (latitude 20° 40' N., longitude 156° 19' W., visible from seaward to the southeast and southwest of Maui Island) the following signal bonfire will be made daily until your ~~EXXX~~ signal is received.

<u>Time</u>	<u>Signal</u>
From 7 - 8	3 or 6
From 8 - 9	4 or 7
From 9 - 10	5 or 8

* Between Wainmanalo and Kailua Beaches on east coast of Oahu.

** A beach village on east coast of Oahu, 1 mile northwest of Lanikai

*** A radio broadcast station in Honolulu.

**** At latitude 20-42-45 N., Longitude 156-20-20 W.

JD-1: 7370

(M) Navy Trans. 12-11-41 (7)

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

CITY OF WASHINGTON

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

SS:

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, John Ford Baccher, Commander, U.S.N.R., upon oath,
make the following statement:

1. I was Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy and Liaison Officer to the Joint Congressional Committee on the Investigation of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Congress of the United States.

2. In the course of my official duties, I aided in supervising the work of preparing the document, "Japanese Messages Concerning Military Installations, Ship Movements, etc.", now designated as Navy Document No. 73. This document was Exhibit 2 in the Joint Congressional Investigation and was introduced in evidence upon the verification of representatives of the Army and of the Navy, of which I was the latter. This document was prepared from the original messages on file in the War Department and Navy Department. I assisted in supervising the copying of the messages as presented in the mimeographed pages of the document.

3. The messages as copied in this document are true and accurate copies of the original documents, to the best of my information and belief.

/s/ John Ford Baccher

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
25th day of July 1946.

/s/ R. S. McManus Lieut USN

Name

(Status indicating authority to take oaths.)

C E R T I F I C A T E

I.P.S. No. 6255-F

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, Nagao KITA hereby certify
that I was officially connected with the Japanese Government in the
following capacity: Japanese Consul General at Honolulu, T. H.
from 14 March 1941 to about 7 December 1941
and that as such official I had custody of the document a copy of which
is attached consisting of 3 pages, dated 3 December, 1941,
and described as follows: Japanese Message #245 from Honolulu
(KITA) to Tokyo.

I further certify that to the best of my information and belief the
attached record and document is a copy of an official document of the
Japanese Government, and that it is a copy of part of the official
archives and files of the Japanese Consulate General at Honolulu,
T. H. All such incoming messages and outgoing messages were recorded
in log books in my office. On 7 December 1941 at about 10:30 to 11:00
a.m. I ordered these log books and other documents to be burned. I
do not know whether or not these books and documents are in existence.
They are not in my possession and they have not been in my possession
or control since 7 December 1941.

Signed at Tokyo on this
8th day of October, 1946.

Nagao KITA
Signature of Official
SEAL

Witness: ERIC W. FLEISHER, 2d Lt.

Former Consul General
Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, DOUGLAS L. WALDORF, hereby certify that I am associated
with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied
Powers, and that the above certificate was obtained by me from the above
signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official
business.

Signed at Tokyo, Japan on this
8th day of October, 1946

DOUGLAS L. WALDORF
NAME 1st Lt., Inf.

Witness: ERIC W. FLEISHER, 2d Lt.

Chief, Inv. Div., IPS
Official Capacity

Q. # 1262

Doc. No. 6255 G

Page 1

Japanese Messages Concerning Military
Installations, Ship Movements, etc. (Page 26)

From: Honolulu (Kita).
To: Tokyo.
5 December 1941

#252

(1) During Friday morning, the 5th, the three battleships mentioned in my message #239* arrived here. They had been at sea for eight days.

(2) The Lexington and five heavy cruisers left port on the same day.

(3) The following ships were in port on the afternoon of the 5th:

8 battleships.
3 light cruisers.
16 destroyers.

Four ships of the Honolulu class and
- - - - were in dock.

*Available, dated 29 November.

26029
JD-1: 7280

(D) Navy Trans. 12-10-41 (2)

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

CITY OF WASHINGTON)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)

SS: C E R T I F I C A T E

I, John Ford Baecher, Commander, U.S.N.R., upon oath,
make the following statement:

1. I was Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy and Liaison Officer to the Joint Congressional Committee on the Investigation of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Congress of the United States.

2. In the course of my official duties, I aided in supervising the work of preparing the document, "Japanese Messages Concerning Military Installations, Ship Movements, etc.", now designated as Navy Document No. 73. This document was Exhibit 2 in the Joint Congressional Investigation and was introduced in evidence upon the verification of representatives of the Army and of the Navy, of which I was the latter. This document was prepared from the original messages on file in the War Department and Navy Department. I assisted in supervising the copying of the messages as presented in the mimeographed pages of the document.

3. The messages as copied in this document are true and accurate copies of the original documents, to the best of my information and belief.

/s/ John Ford Baecher

Subscribed and sworn to before
me this 25th day of July 1946.
/s/ R. S. McAnus Lieut USN

Name

(Status indicating authority to take oaths.)

C E R T I F I C A T E

I.P.S. No. 6255-G

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, Nagao KITA hereby certify
that I was officially connected with the Japanese Government in the
following capacity: Japanese Consul General at Honolulu, T. H.
from 14 March 1941 to about 7 December 1941
and that as such official I had custody of the document a copy of which
is attached consisting of 1 page, dated 5 December, 1941,
and described as follows: Japanese Message #252 from Honolulu
(KITA) to Tokyo

I further certify that to the best of my information and belief the
attached record and document is a copy of an official document of the
Japanese Government, and that it is a copy of part of the official
archives and files of the Japanese Consulate General at Honolulu,
T. H. All such incoming messages and outgoing messages were recorded
in log books in my office. On 7 December 1941 at about 10:30 to 11:00
a.m. I ordered these log books and other documents to be burned. I
do not know whether or not these books and documents are in existence.
They are not in my possession and they have not been in my possession
or control since 7 December 1941.

Signed at Tokyo on this
8th day of October, 1946.

Nagao KITA
Signature of Official

SEAL

Witness: ERIC W. FLEISHER, 2d Lt. Former Consul General
Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, DOUGLAS L. WALDORF, hereby certify that I am associated
with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied
Powers, and that the above certificate was obtained by me from the above
signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official
business.

Signed at Tokyo, Japan on this
8th day of October, 1946

DOUGLAS L. WALDORF
NAME 1st Lt., Inf.

Witness: ERIC W. FLEISHER, 2d Lt.

Chief, Inv. Div., IPS
Official Capacity